## **Department of Energy**

Pt. 429, Subpt. C, App. C

- (A) For an energy or water efficiency standard, the sample mean is equal to or greater than the lower control limit, or
- (B) For an energy or water consumption standard, the sample mean is equal to or less than the upper control limit.
- APPENDIX C TO SUBPART C OF PART 429—SAMPLING PLAN FOR ENFORCE-MENT TESTING OF DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS
- (a) When testing distribution transformers, the number of units in the sample  $(m_1)$  shall

be in accordance with §429.47(a) and DOE shall perform the following number of tests:

- (1) If DOE tests four or more units, it will test each unit once;
- (2) If DOE tests two or three units, it will test each unit twice; or
- (3) If DOE tests one unit, it will test that unit four times.
- (b) DOE shall determine compliance as follows:
- (1) Compute the mean  $(X_1)$  of the measured energy performance of the  $n_1$  tests in the first sample as follows:

$$X_{\mathbf{1}} = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{n_{\mathbf{1}}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} X_i$$
 [1]

where  $X_i$  is the measured efficiency of test i.

(2) Compute the sample standard deviation  $(S_1)$  of the measured efficiency of the  $n_1$  tests in the first sample as follows:

$$S_{1} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{1}} \frac{(X_{i} - X_{1})^{2}}{n_{1} - 1}}$$
 [2]

(3) Compute the standard error  $(SE(X_1))$  of the mean efficiency of the first sample as follows:

$$SE(X_1) = \frac{S_1}{\sqrt{n_1}}$$
 [3]

(4) Compute the sample size discount  $(\mathop{\rm SSD}(m_1))$  as follows:

$$SSD(m_1) = \frac{100}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{0.08}{\sqrt{m_1}}\right)\left(\frac{100}{RE} - 1\right)}$$
 [4]

where  $m_1$  is the number of units in the sample, and RE is the applicable DOE efficiency when the test is to determine compliance with the applicable energy conservation

standard, or is the labeled efficiency when the test is to determine compliance with the labeled efficiency value. (5) Compute the lower control limit  $(LCL_{\rm l})$  for the mean of

$$LCL_{1} = SSD(m_{1}) - tSE(\overline{X}_{1})$$
 [5]

Where t is statistic based on a 97.5 percent one-tailed t test with degrees of freedom

(from Appendix A)  $n_1 - 1$ .

- (6) Compare the mean of the first sample  $(X_1)$  with the lower control limit  $(LCL_1)$  to determine one of the following:
- (i) If the mean of the first sample is below the lower control limit, then the basic model is not compliant and testing is at an end.
- (ii) If the mean is equal to or greater than the lower control limit, no final determination of compliance or noncompliance can be made; proceed to Step (7).
- (7) Determine the recommended sample size (n) as follows:

$$n = \left[\frac{tS_1(108 - 0.08RE)}{RE(8 - 0.08RE)}\right]^2$$
 [6]

Given the value of n, determine one of the following:

- (i) If the value of n is less than or equal to  $n_1$  and if the mean energy efficiency of the first sample  $(X_1)$  is equal to or greater than the lower control limit  $(LCL_1)$ , the basic model is in compliance and testing is at an end
- (ii) If the value of n is greater than  $n_1$ , the basic model is not compliant. The size of a

second sample  $n_2$  is determined to be the smallest integer equal to or greater than the difference  $n-n_1$ . If the value of  $n_2$  so calculated is greater than  $21-n_1$ , set  $n_2$  equal to  $21-n_1$ .

(8) Compute the combined  $(X_2)$  mean of the measured energy performance of the  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  units of the combined first and second samples as follows:

$$\bar{X}_{2} = \frac{1}{n_{1} + n_{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{i} + n_{2}} X_{i}$$
 [7]

(9) Compute the standard error  $(SE(X_2))$  of the mean full-load efficiency of the  $n_1$  and  $n_2$ 

units in the combined first and second samples as follows:

$$SE(\bar{X}_2) = \frac{S_1}{\sqrt{n_1 + n_2}}$$
 [8]

(Note that  $S_1$  is the value obtained above in (2).)

(10) Set the lower control limit (LCL2) to,

$$LCL_{2} = SSD(m_{1}) - tSE(\overline{X}_{2})$$
 [9]

where t has the value obtained in (5) and  $SSD(m_1)$  is sample size discount determined in (4), and compare the combined sample mean  $(X_2)$  to the lower control limit  $(LCL_2)$  to determine one of the following:

(i) If the mean of the combined sample  $(X_2)$  is less than the lower control limit  $(LCL_2)$ , the basic model is not compliant and testing is at an end.

(ii) If the mean of the combined sample  $(X_2)$  is equal to or greater than the lower control limit (LCL<sub>2</sub>), the basic model is in compliance and testing is at an end.

[76 FR 12451, Mar. 7, 2011; 76 FR 24781, May 2, 2011]

## PART 430—ENERGY CONSERVA-TION PROGRAM FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS

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